

3. Even now, after more than five years, the Defendants still refuse to concede to viewpoint neutrality, instead trying to manufacture mootness by reclassifying private speech as government speech that would not be subject to viewpoint neutrality.

4. In the end, however, FFRF has prevailed, overcoming the Defendants' resistance, but at considerable time and expense.

5. Attachment 6 to FFRF's Motion is the civil docket for this case detailing the many hurdles that the Defendants have raised, including preliminary motion to dismiss; two summary judgment motions; discovery motions; an unsuccessful appeal to the Fifth Circuit; objections on remand to prospective relief based upon claimed mootness; and, most recently, a second appeal to the Fifth Circuit.

6. The district court granted summary judgment in FFRF's favor on its First Amendment freedom of speech claim on October 13, 2017. (DKT #74.) Since that time, the Defendants have made no substantive argument against that holding, but they have argued a variety of procedural and jurisdictional issues in their defense.

7. On June 19, 2018, however, the court entered a Final Judgment in favor of FFRF on its First Amendment freedom of speech claim, which included a declaration that the Defendants violated FFRF's First Amendment rights and engaged in viewpoint discrimination as a matter of law when FFRF's Bill of Rights exhibit was removed from the Texas Capitol building. (DKT. #87.)

8. On appeal, the Defendants did not seek a reversal of the court's liability holding but instead objected to the retroactive verb tense of the district court's Final Judgment.

9. The Court of Appeals, on April 3, 2020, ruled that a live controversy still exists and remanded to the district court with direction to enter prospective relief in FFRF's favor.

10. The Defendants then, more than four years after this lawsuit was filed, took actions intended to create mootness so as to foreclose this court's compliance with the Court of Appeals' mandate to enter prospective relief.

11. This court concluded on May 5, 2021, that the pending case is not moot and entered Final Judgment in FFRF's favor that includes prospective declaratory and injunctive relief. (DKT. #127.)

12. The Defendants have since appealed the Final Judgment issued by this court after the remand from the Fifth Circuit. (DKT. #141.)

13. FFRF is clearly a prevailing party pursuant to this court's Final Judgment of May 5, 2021. In addition, FFRF is a prevailing party by virtue of the Court of Appeals' decision upholding the prior finding of liability and directing the district court on remand to enter prospective relief.

14. For the reasons stated in Plaintiff's Brief in Opposition to Motion to Stay, DKT. #137, consideration of FFRF's request for fees is ripe; it is not premature.

15. FFRF requests the court to award the fees requested herein, which fees are documented and justified by supporting declarations. FFRF's fees request is reasonable in the circumstances of this case in which the Defendants have steadfastly sought to evade the First Amendment proscriptions on viewpoint discrimination.

II. PREVAILING PARTY

16. The court may award attorney fees to a prevailing party in a suit under the Civil Rights Act. 42 U.S.C. §1988. The prevailing party is the party that succeeds on any significant issue in the litigation and the success provides some benefit that had been sought by the party. *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424, 433 (1983).

17. A plaintiff is generally considered a prevailing party if it gains a material alteration in the legal relationship between the parties that directly benefits the plaintiff. Prevailing parties, moreover, presumptively should be awarded fees, absent exceptional circumstances *Hensley*, 461 U.S. at 429-30. Either an injunction or declaratory judgment will usually satisfy that test. *Rhodes v. Stewart*, 488 U.S. 1, 4 (1988).

18. In this case, FFRF should be awarded attorney fees under 42 U.S.C. §1988 as the prevailing party because: (1) the court granted summary judgment in FFRF's favor on the First Amendment freedom of speech claim against Governor Abbott and Executive Director Walsh in their official capacities (Dkt. #74, pp. 10-13);¹ (2) the court entered judgment in favor of FFRF on its First Amendment freedom of speech claims; (3) the court issued a declaratory judgment that Defendants violated FFRF's First Amendment rights and engaged in viewpoint discrimination as a matter of law when the FFRF's exhibit was removed from the Texas State Capitol building (Dkt. #87); (4) the Fifth Circuit affirmed this court's liability holding and directed the court on remand to enter prospective relief in favor of FFRF; and (5) this court entered prospective declaratory and injunctive relief in favor of FFRF after remand.

19. A prevailing party may receive fees under § 1988 even if not victorious on every claim. A civil rights plaintiff who obtains meaningful relief has corrected a violation of federal law and, in so doing, has vindicated Congress's statutory purpose . . . A court should compensate the plaintiff for the time his attorney reasonably spent on achieving the favorable outcome, even if the plaintiff failed to prevail on every contention." *Fox v. Vice*, 563 U.S. 826, 834 (2011)

¹ "In conclusion, because the ostensibly mocking tone of the FFRF exhibit is Defendants' sole stated reason for removing the exhibit from the Ground Floor Rotunda, the Court finds the Defendants have engaged in viewpoint discrimination as a matter of law. The Court therefore GRANTS Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment and DENIES Defendants' Second Motion for Summary Judgment with respect to FFRF's freedom of speech claim.")

(citations and quotations omitted). “Although attorneys should not be reimbursed for their work on claims that bore no relation to the grant of relief, where the district court determines that the successful and unsuccessful claims are inextricably intertwined and involve a common core of facts or are based on related legal theories, it is not an abuse of discretion for the court to award the entire fee.” *Restivo v. Hesseman*, 846 F.3d 547, 592 (2d. Cir. 2017) (citation and quotations omitted).

20. In this case, all of FFRF’s claims were inextricably intertwined in that they arose from the same facts, i.e., the arbitrary censorship of FFRF’s Bill of Rights exhibit.

III. CALCULATION OF AWARD

21. FFRF seeks \$292,246.27 as fair and reasonable attorneys’ fees and related nontaxable expenses, as documented and explained in the declarations of Richard Bolton, Samuel Grover, Patrick Elliott and Daniel Byrne, attached hereto as Attachments 2 – 5, and which are fully incorporated herein by reference.

22. When considering a request for attorneys’ fees, auditing perfection is not required. The “essential goal of shifting fees is to do rough justice.” *Cantu Services, Inc. v. Frazier*, Fed. Appx. 339, 341 (5th Cir. 2017). With that goal in mind, FFRF has sought to be reasonable and fair, including by making generous reductions as a matter of billing discretion.

23. FFRF notes at the outset of the court’s fee calculation process that the end result in this case is essentially all that FFRF set out to obtain, i.e., a declaration and injunction against continued viewpoint discrimination in violation of the First Amendment. FFRF’s success, therefore, is not measured by a large judgment for damages, but that does not diminish the importance of First Amendment free speech rights.

24. The loss of First Amendment rights *per se* constitutes irreparable harm, as the court recognized in *Opulent Life Church v. City of Holly Springs, Mississippi*, 697 F.3d 279, 295 (5th Cir. 2012). The Court of Appeals also has noted that a defendant “would need to present powerful evidence of harm” to counter the harm caused by First Amendment violations. *Id.* at 297. Finally, injunctions protecting First Amendment rights are deemed to be always in the public interest. *Id.* at 298. *See also Ingebretsen v. Jackson Public School District*, 88 F.3d 274, 280 (5th Cir. 1996) (determining that because the statute challenged in that case was unconstitutional, “the public interest was not disserved by injunction preventing its implementation”).

25. The significance of FFRF’s vindication of First Amendment rights cannot be gainsaid. Here, the Defendants have not argued that they did not mean to engage in viewpoint discrimination. Instead, they have purported to defend viewpoint discrimination, just as they seek to perpetuate their right to continue exercising viewpoint discrimination in the future. Thus, FFRF’s success in this case is not only significant in the abstract, but made most meaningful in view of the Defendants’ obduracy.

26. The ultimate calculation of attorneys’ fees involves a two-step process. First, the court calculates the lodestar amount by multiplying the number of hours reasonably spent on the case by an appropriate hourly rate, which is the market rate in the community for this work. *Black v. SettlePou, P.C.*, 732 F.3d 492, 502 (5th Cir. 2013).

27. The number of hours reasonably spent are determined, in the first instance, from the attorneys’ time records, as to which attorneys should exercise billing judgment. *Hensley*, 461 U.S. at 437. Billing judgment requires documentation of the hours charged and of the hours written off as unproductive, excessive, or redundant. *Saizan v. Delta Concrete Products Company*, 448 F.3d 795, 799 (5th Cir. 2006).

28. The lodestar's reasonable hourly rate determination is based on the rate charged in the community for similar services by lawyers of reasonably comparable skill, experience, and reputation. *Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S. 886, 895-96 N.11 (1984); *Heidtman v. County of El Paso*, 171 F.3d 1038, 1043 (5th Cir. 1999). The hourly rate must be adequate to attract competent counsel, "but the measure is not the rates which lions at the bar may command." *Leroy v. City of Houston*, 906 F.2d 1068, 1079 (5th Cir. 1990).

29. In the end, the fees calculation process is intended to arrive at a number that is sufficient to induce capable attorneys to undertake the representation of meritorious civil rights cases, and the lodestar method yields such a fee that is presumptively sufficient to achieve this objective. *Perdue v. Kenny A.*, 559 U.S. 542, 552-3 (2010).

30. Four attorneys have been involved to varying extent in this case on behalf of FFRF. Attachment 1 to this motion identifies the four attorneys involved and the amount of fees associated with their work. Attorney Richard Bolton was lead counsel throughout this matter and Attorney Samuel Grover has been continuously and extensively involved since the initial application for FFRF's Bill of Rights exhibit at the Texas State Capitol. Attorney Grover also argued on behalf of FFRF in the Fifth Circuit.

31. Fees are also sought for Attorney Patrick Elliott, Senior Litigation Counsel at FFRF, who provided invaluable assistance and counsel throughout. Finally, fees are sought for work performed by Attorney Daniel Byrne, who provided local counsel services.

32. Declarations for each of these attorneys are provided as attachments to this motion. Each Declaration includes information about the individual attorneys' professional background and experience, rates charged for this matter and work performed. Each Declaration also includes

exhibits of detailed information showing itemized dates, services performed, and time spent performing services in this matter.

33. The Declarations in support of FFRF's fees request also explain the nature of the necessary work performed in this matter. They further document and explain the discounting done in the exercise of billing discretion.

34. Thus, Attorney Bolton has broken down services by reference to specific tasks, such as summary judgment briefing, etc. Attorney Bolton then also describes discounts that have been made from total hours worked for various tasks, amounting to 74.7 hours for which no compensation is requested. (See Bolton Declaration, Exhibits A and C, Attachment 2.)

35. In addition, Attorney Bolton discounted 71 hours of travel time to \$150 per hour, compared to the lodestar hourly rate of \$425 per hour. Finally, with regard to expenses, Attorney Bolton has charged only for hotel and airline expenses. He has not otherwise charged for ground transportation or other incidentals related to travel, including food and beverage, as to which no charges are made. Attorney Bolton also has not included in his fee and expense request anything for Westlaw research, copying, or any other office-related expense. (See Bolton Declaration, Exhibit B.) FFRF's expense request, in a word, is conservative.

36. Attorney Grover too has documented and calculated his requested fees after taking substantial discounts on a variety of tasks related to this case. (See Grover Declaration, Attachment 3.) He also has not included any travel expenses related to argument before the Fifth Circuit or any other expenses in his request, nor has Attorney Elliott at FFRF. (See Elliott Declaration, Attachment 4.) A review Attorney Byrne's billing also shows a markedly conservative approach to billing in this matter as local counsel. (See Byrne Declaration, Attachment 5.)

37. The hourly amounts charged by the attorneys involved in this matter are all believed to be wholly consistent with the local market in Austin, Texas. Attorney Byrne, who practices in Austin, has explained the basis for his fee in his Declaration. (Byrne Declaration, Attachment 5.) Similarly, Attorneys Bolton, Grover and Elliott explain the basis for their hourly rates, which range from \$400 to \$425 per hour, and which are considered to be below market rates for what these experienced attorneys could charge for similar work in Austin.

38. FFRF believes that the amounts for which a fee award is requested are reasonable under the lodestar calculation method. As the court is aware, moreover, a strong presumption of reasonableness attaches to the lodestar amount. *Black*, 732 F.3d at 502.

39. The lodestar amount, nonetheless, may be adjusted upward or downward depending on consideration of a variety of factors identified in *Johnson v. Georgia Highway Express, Inc.*, 48 F.2d 714, 717-19 (5th Cir. 1974), abrogated on other grounds by *Blanchard v. Bergeron*, 49 U.S. 87 (1989). In this case FFRF does not request an upward adjustment of the lodestar amount, nor do any of the *Johnson* factors warrant any reduction of the lodestar amount. If anything, the experience and background of the attorneys involved could well justify an upward adjustment.

40. FFRF requests, therefore, that the court award fees and expenses as documented in the attached Declarations. These amounts are believed to be reasonable and fair for the work necessitated by this case in which FFRF has prevailed.

41. The support for this fee request has previously been provided on May 19, 2021, to defense counsel, who has sought to stay consideration. FFRF's counsel will continue to work with defense counsel to reach agreement to the extent possible.

IV. CERTIFICATE OF CONFERENCE

42. Counsel for FFRF has conferred with counsel for Defendants, who are opposed to consideration of the relief requested by this motion at this time. The Defendants, instead, have moved to stay consideration of fees while their second appeal is pending.

V. PRAYER

FFRF is the prevailing party in this case, and is therefore presumptively entitled to recover its reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses under 42 U.S.C. § 1988. FFRF requests the Court to award attorneys' fees and expenses, as documented in supporting declarations, and which amounts are summarized in Attachment 1 to this motion.

Dated this 18th day of June, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was filed electronically via the Court's CM/ECF system on this the 18th day of June, 2021, which will send notification to the following:

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